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## Central Retinal Artery Occlusion in a Patient with Internal Carotid Artery Dissection

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**Background :** A typical pupillary sign in internal carotid artery (ICA) dissection is miosis caused by Horner syndrome. Central retinal artery occlusion (CRAO) which causes afferent pupillary defect is rare in ICA dissection. **Case Report :** A previous healthy 20-year-old right handed woman was admitted due to sudden mental change and right hemiplegia. Funduscopy examination showed a cherry-red spot, suggesting CRAO. T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging showed an increased signal intensity in the left middle cerebral artery territory, which was consistent with an infarction. Digital subtraction angiography revealed a typical "flame-shaped" narrowed occlusion of the left ICA. **Conclusion :** We present a young patient with ICA dissection who developed an afferent pupillary defect from CRAO, which is very rare in ICA dissection.

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**Key Words :** Internal carotid artery dissection, Central retinal artery occlusion, Cerebral infarction

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Horner [5].  
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[1]. (dissec-  
tion of internal carotid artery) pupillary defect) 1 (afferent  
[2-10]

(central retinal artery occlu-

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72 / ,

130/90mm

36.5

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[5,6]. 가 가  
[2-10]  
Horner  
가 [5,6].

가

(Babinski sign) . T2

(Fig. 1).  
(flame-shaped)

(Fig. 2).

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11  
(optic disc)  
, cherry-red

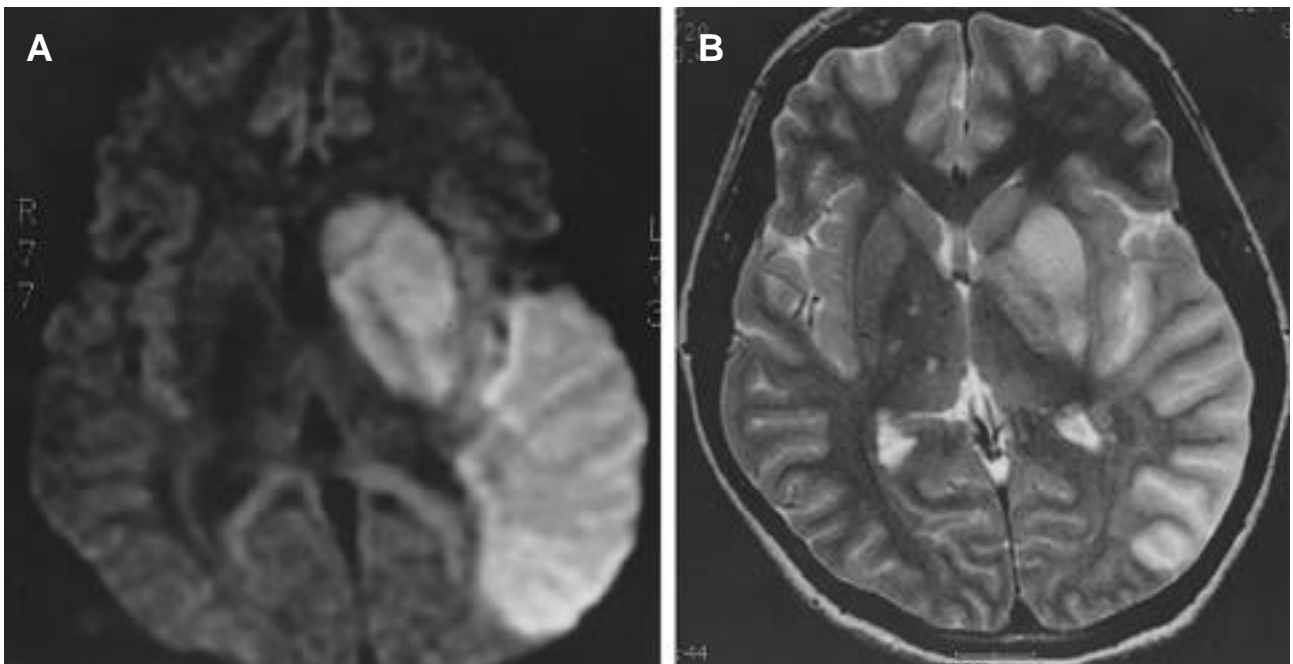
(Fig. 3).  
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5 Heparin  
madin  
Astrix 100mg/day Ticlopidine 500mg/day

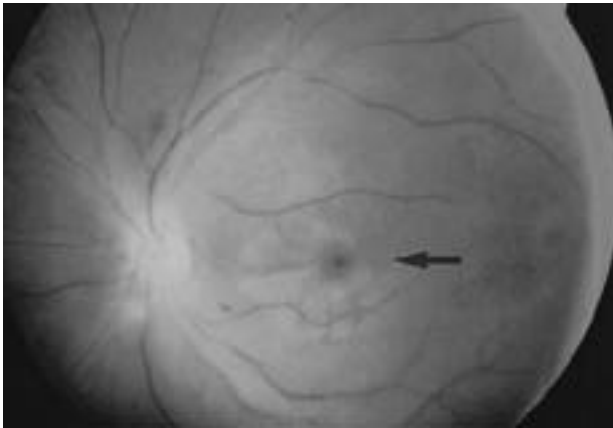
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**Figure 2.** Digital subtraction angiography revealed a typical "flame-shaped" narrowed occlusion of the left internal carotid artery (arrow).



**Figure 1.** T2 magnetic resonance image (A) and diffusion weighted image (B) of the brain showed an increased signal in the left middle cerebral artery territory, which is consistent with an infarction.



**Figure 3.** A pale optic disc, narrowed vessels, and a cherry-red spot (arrow) are seen in the left fundus, which are suggestive of central retinal artery occlusion.

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